ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1983:50011 CAPLUS
DN 98:50011
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI **Particle** agglutination assay
IN Masson, Pierre Lucien; Collet-Cassart, Daniel; Magnusson, Carl Gustav
PA International Institute of Cellular and Molecular Pathology, Belg.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC G01N033-54
CC 9-2 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 2
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 61857	A1	19821006	EP 1982-301265	19820312
	EP 61857	B1	19851106		
	R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
	AU 8281247	A1	19820923	AU 1982-81247	19820310
	AU 548003	B2	19851114		
	JP 57206859	A2	19821218	JP 1982-40319	19820316
	JP 05000665	B4	19930106		
	CA 1174596	A1	19840918	CA 1982-398498	19820316
	US 4427781	A	19840124	US 1983-358566	19830124
PRAI	GB 1981-8112	A	19810316		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
EP 61857	IC	G01N033-54

AB A method is described for the determination of antigens and haptens (e.g. drugs, hormones, vitamins) in human or animal body fluids by **latex particle** agglutination immunoassay which consists of mixing the sample with **latex particles** bearing the same antigen or hapten as that determined, with an agglutinator (rheumatoid factor, complement C1q, mouse serum, or ascitic fluid), and with sufficient antibody to cause 40-80% agglutination of the **particles**. The extent of agglutination is then measured by counting the unagglutinated **particles**. A **protease** (e.g. pepsin) and 1 or more chaotropic agents are also added to the sample to remove interfering proteins and nonspecific interactions, resp. Thus, the method was used with an automated system to determine digoxin (I) in serum by using rheumatoid factor as the agglutinator, anti-I IgG, and a I-bovine **serum albumin** (BSA)-**latex** conjugate. The latter was prepared by incubating activated **latex** overnight at 4° with a BSA-I conjugate prepared by the periodate method. The calibration curve extended from 0.4-6.0 μg/L and the results correlated well with those obtained by radioimmunoassay. The method was also used for the determination of TSH.

ST body fluid antigen detn; hapten detn body fluid; immunoassay **latex** agglutination antigen hapten; hormone **latex** agglutination immunoassay; drug **latex** agglutination immunoassay; vitamin **latex** agglutination immunoassay; serum digoxin **latex** agglutination immunoassay; TSH **latex** agglutination immunoassay

IT Complement
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(C1q, in antigens and haptens determination in animal and human body fluid by **latex** agglutination immunoassay)

IT Body fluid
(antigens and haptens determination in, by **latex** agglutination immunoassay)

IT Pharmaceutical analysis
(determination of, in body fluids of human and animal by **latex** agglutination immunoassay)
IT Antigens
Haptens
Hormones
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, in body fluids of human and animal by **latex** agglutination immunoassay)
IT Blood analysis
(digoxin determination in, by automated **latex** agglutination immunoassay)
IT Ascitic fluid
Rheumatoid factors
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in antigens and haptens determination in animal and human body fluid by **latex** agglutination immunoassay)
IT Blood serum
(in antigens and haptens determination in animal and human body fluids by **latex** agglutination immunoassay)
IT Immunochemical analysis
(**latex** agglutination test, for antigens and haptens)
IT 80295-33-6
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(C1q, in antigens and haptens determination in animal and human body fluid by
latex agglutination immunoassay)
IT 20830-75-5
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, in blood serum by automated **latex** agglutination immunoassay)
IT 9002-71-5
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, in body fluids of animal and human by **latex** agglutination immunoassay)
IT 9001-75-6 9001-92-7
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in antigens and haptens determination in animal and human body fluids by **latex** agglutination immunoassay)

IT Pharmaceutical analysis
(determination of, in body fluids of human and animal by **latex** agglutination immunoassay)
IT Antigens
Haptens
Hormones
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, in body fluids of human and animal by **latex** agglutination immunoassay)
IT Blood analysis
(digoxin determination in, by automated **latex** agglutination immunoassay)
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RL: ANST (Analytical study)
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IT 20830-75-5
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RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, in body fluids of animal and human by **latex** agglutination immunoassay)
IT 9001-75-6 9001-92-7
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in antigens and haptens determination in animal and human body fluids by **latex** agglutination immunoassay)

NSWER 1 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1993:166109 BIOSIS
DN PREV199395087159
TI A **turbidimetric latex** inhibition immunoassay for detergent solubilized lipopolysaccharide: Application to Brucella cells.
AU Bowden, R. A. [Reprint author]; Van Broeck, J.; Dubray, G.; Limet, J. N.
CS INRA Centre de Recherches de Tours, Unite de Pathologie Infectieuse Immunologie, 37380 Nouzilly, France
SO Journal of Microbiological Methods, (1992) Vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 297-306. CODEN: JMIMDQ. ISSN: 0167-7012.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 31 Mar 1993
Last Updated on STN: 31 Mar 1993
AB A **turbidimetric latex agglutination** -inhibition assay was developed for the estimation of the smooth lipopolysaccharide (S-LPS) content in Brucella cells. Proteinase K (PK)-digested Brucella cell lysates were distributed in flat-bottom multiwell plates and incubated with an anti-S-LPS monoclonal **antibody** (mAb). Unbound **antibody** was then titrated by **agglutination** of S-LPS-coated **latex particles**, in the presence of human rheumatoid factor (IgM anti-IgG) to enhance **agglutination**. The percentage of **agglutinated particles** was measured in a microplate spectrophotometer by monitoring the decrease of absorbance at 405 nm. The inhibitory effect of sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) present in the samples, was prevented by the addition of **bovine serum** albumin (BSA). Recovery of S-LPS was not influenced by the concentration of the other components of the bacterial lysate. Rough LPS (R-LPS) was not detected in contrast to O-polysaccharide (O-PS), which was effectively assayed. The intra-assay variation coefficient was lower than 5%. The range was suitable to show differences in the LPS content between clones of the same Brucella vaccinal strain. The same samples could be studied simultaneously by sodium dodecylsulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE).
CC Biochemistry methods - Lipids 10056
Biochemistry methods - Carbohydrates 10058
Biophysics - Methods and techniques 10504
Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy 22018
Morphology and cytology of bacteria 30500
Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria 31000
Microbiological apparatus, methods and media 32000
Immunology - General and methods 34502
Immunology - Bacterial, viral and fungal 34504
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Methods and Techniques
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ANALYTICAL METHOD; IMMUNOLOGIC METHOD; SMOOTH LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE CONTENT; VACCINE STRAIN
ORGN Classifier
Gram-Negative Aerobic Rods and Cocci 06500
Super Taxa
Eubacteria; Bacteria; Microorganisms
Organism Name
gram-negative aerobic rods and cocci
Brucella
Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms

ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1993:208841 CAPLUS
DN 118:208841
ED Entered STN: 29 May 1993
TI A **turbidimetric latex** inhibition immunoassay for detergent-solubilized lipopolysaccharide: application to Brucella cells
AU Bowden, R. A.; Van Broeck, J.; Dubray, G.; Limet, J. N.
CS Lab. Pathol. Infect. Immunol., Inst. Natl. Rech. Agron., Nouzilly, Fr.
SO Journal of Microbiological Methods (1992), 61(4), 297-306
CODEN: JMIMDQ; ISSN: 0167-7012
DT Journal
LA English
CC 9-10 (Biochemical Methods)
AB A **turbidimetric latex agglutination** -inhibition assay was developed for the estimation of the smooth lipopolysaccharide (S-LPS) content in Brucella cells. Proteinase K (PK)-digested Brucella cell lyzates were distributed in flat-bottom multiwell plates and incubated with an anti-S-LPS monoclonal **antibody** (mAb). Unbound **antibody** was then titrated by **agglutination** of S-LPS-coated **latex particles**, in the presence of human rheumatoid factor (IgM anti-IgG) to enhance **agglutination**. The percentage of **agglutinated particles** was measured in a microplate spectrophotometer by monitoring the decrease of absorbance at 405 nm. The inhibitory effect of SDS present in the samples was prevented by the addition of **bovine serum** albumin (BSA). Recovery of S-LPS was not influenced by the concentration of the other components of the bacterial lyzate. Rough LPS (R-LPS) was not detected in contrast to O-polysaccharide (O-PS), which was effectively assayed. The intra-assay variation coefficient was <5%. The range was suitable to show differences in the LPS content between clones of the same Brucella vaccinal strain. The same samples could be studied simultaneously by SDS-PAGE.
ST **turbidimetry latex** immunoassay lipopolysaccharide Brucella
IT Lipopolysaccharides
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(detection of, from smooth-phase cells in Bruncella melitensis, **turbidimetric latex agglutination** -inhibition assay for)
IT Brucella melitensis
(lipopolysaccharide from smooth-phase cells detection in, **turbidimetric latex agglutination** -inhibition assay for)
IT Temperature effects, biological
(heat, on lipopolysaccharide activity, in Brucella melitensis)